CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 41--WHOLE NO. 2075. CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868. NEW SERIES--VOL. 8, NO. 48

A Trip to the Old Dominion.

A gentleman of this place, who recently, "went a prospecting" to Old Virginia, furnishes us the following as the substance of what he saw, heard and felt, whilst among the descendants of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, &c., &c.

He entered the State at Alexandria, taking the Orange and Alexandria railroad to Lynchburg, stopping at different points along the route, examining the soil, products, prices, &c., &c., and making the acquaintance of the inhabitants of that old Commonwealth. He speaks in the highest terms of the people wherever he met with them—found them quite communicative, and anxious to impart information. It is only necessary for strangers to convince them that their visit is for a laudible purpose when these Virginia farmers will give them a welcome such is seldom met with. They talked freely of their former condition of prosperity, and compared it with the dilapidation that is now witnessed on every hand. Some few were disposed to complain; but as a general thing, they bear their adversity with a degree of cheerfulness that can scarcely be credited. They have their broad acres and are striving manfully to keep their heads above the waves, and are doing all that human nature can do to better their condition—some actually working as if they were beginning life anew, and with a zeal and energy that at least deserves success.

Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier county, is a pleasant village, situated on rising ground, surrounded by a very productive country. The celebrated Sulphur Springs are located near this point. The soil is of a reddish good quality, and is certainly color, of well calculated for grazing purposes.

Charlottesville, the county seat of Albemarle county, is also a pleasant town, much larger than Warrenton, with fine buildings, wide streets, and like most of the towns visited, with church edifices of nearly all denominations rearing their spires heavenward. This place is the seat of the celebrated University of Virginia—an institution of learning that has always held a high rank in our country, and where most of the statesmen of Virginia, as also of other States, received their education. The day was when it compared well with either Harvard or Cambridge. Here the soil is represented as highly productive, often extending to the depth of ten feet. Our friend was here shown a flat of ground upon which were grown 117½ bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The land on Joy creek cannot be surpassed for corn, oats and tobacco, and particularly for the cultivation of the grape. It also produces wheat well, and is easily worked.

He extended his trip as far up the valley as Salem, in Roanoke county. Here the soil is pure limestone, with clay subsoil, and for wheat growing cannot be surpassed. Fruit is cultivated to some extent. Limestone is abundant. He was here shown a field of wheat, containing about six hundred acres, which is expected to yield about eighteen thousand bushels. This farm adjoins the town of Salem, which is a very pleasant place, and boasts of a University belonging to the Lutheran Church, and which (considering the times) is very liberally patronized and ably conducted.

Lynchburg is the most important town in this section of the State. It lies on the James river, and for water power has few rivals. Having the advantage of a canal, and several railroads, upon the revival of business, (which would immediately follow the settlement of their domestic troubles caused by the war and prolonged by Radical Legislation at Washington,) there is no reason why it should not become to Virginia, what Pittsburg is to Pennsylvania.

He speaks in the highest terms of the condition of society. Wherever he went he met with a cordial reception, and was entertained with an hospitality never met with before. So cordial were these greetings, and so earnestly was he solicited to come and settle in their midst, that instead of feeling as enemies in an enemies' country, he felt as an American among Americans—as if they were still in the land of their fathers—united by the bonds of the Union, and as brothers willing to contribute all their energies for the defence and preservation of our institutions as established by the founders of the Republic, upon the principle, however, *that this is a White Man's Government*, and that it can never be controlled by Freedmens' Bureaus and their black minions.

As regards the negro, his condition is changed evidently for the worse, so far as he is concerned. As will readily be supposed by all intelligent persons, the whites are the governing class, and control all things so as best to suit both classes. As it is, they seem to get along quite well. But if left to themselves, and not interfered with by the Bureau and Military authorities, both classes would get along very much better—and especially the negro. The blacks that are willing to work are getting along well enough—far better than their "colored brethren" in the North. The whites require labor, and are willing to pay fair wages, and the blacks must either work, steal or starve; and as yet the most of them prefer to work.

Our friends, does not hesitate to give Virginia a decided preference over the West, for Agricultural purposes, and recommends all persons who intend making *farming their business to go* to Virginia rather than to the West. He can grow more of a variety there; quite as much to the acre, and besides this, have all the advantages afforded by convenience to the best market—with land, counting the improvements, quite as cheap as in the West. And besides all these, they will be in the midst of a people whose society is commendable in every respect. For men of limited means the opportunities offered there may be sought for in vain in the far West; and he suggests to those contemplating emigrating to go and see for themselves.

Forney's incendiary speech to the negroes of Washington last week resulted in the murder of two white men.

Hiram Hill, the Diver.

THREE YEARS' LIFE AND LABOR UNDER WATER.

About twenty years ago Hiram Hill accepted employment on Messrs. Eads & Nelson's submarine bell-boats. In time he was installed as diver, and as such we propose to speak of him. He remained in the employment of Messrs. Eads & Nelson for a period of eighteen years. He is now employed on Messrs. Dugan & Co's. Underwriter, where we saw him, and learned something of the life of a diver.

The use of a bell in diving operations is now discarded. The diver wears a water-tight armor over his entire person except the head, which is covered by an inverted metalic pot, in which the head can turn and move at ease. Thick, transparent glass is fixed in front to serve as windows; and to prevent accident this glass is protected by steel guards or fenders. Equipped in this armor, the diver puts on a pair of lead-soled shoes, weighing each twenty pounds, lashes to his back and breast a piece of lead weighing forty pounds, attaches the tube through which he receives air to the back of his head-pot, and then is ready for his submarine exploration. Mr. Hill generally descends to the bottom of the river by the use of a ladder, but can, without incurring any risk, jump from the boat and sink to the bottom. The moment the diver disappears under water the air-pump commences its work of supplying him with a constant stream of fresh air. If at any time, the air creates too great a pressure upon him, the pressure is relieved by a self-acting valve at the side of the head. If the pump does not furnish sufficient air, the diver indicates the fact by signs, and the supply is increased. Mr. Hill has informed us that he has remained under water for five hours at a time. The weight of lead fastened on his feet and body, is necessary to counteract the buoyancy of the air furnished him by the pump. While on the boat, the armor and weights are a load for a strong man. Under water, they impose no realizable weight, and in no way impede motion. Mr. Hill stated that he has while under water clambered up stanchions, jumped down hatchways a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, with much greater ease and less risk than he might have performed the same feats out of water. Taking with him his tools, the diver has frequently worked for hours at a time, patching up the bottoms of snagged steamers, sawing boards, boring holes, driving nails, etc. with perfect ease and accuracy. When the water is clear he can recognize shapes at a distance of two or three feet, and at a distance of six inches he can determine the different kinds of timber. When the rivers are high and the water is muddy, everything is impenetrably black, rendering it immaterial whether his eyes are open or shut. But with Mr. Hill the character of the water is immaterial. He has been in the business so long that by the mere sense of touch he can instantly tell what portion of the wreck he is exploring; can caulk up cracks or patch up holes; he can determine the character of the sunken cargo; pass from hatch to hatch through the hold, and do everything else under water that an expert blind man might do on land. He says that he breathes full and satisfactorily; that there is no stifling sensation, no matter how long he remains under. Indeed, so accustomed is Mr. Hill to life and labor under water, that he feels somewhat lost when his stay on land is protracted. He is of the opinion that in the aggregate about three years of his life have been spent under water; yet he has no scales on his body, no signs of fins or gills, nor even web feet. He is, to all intents and purposes, a human being, not even partaking of the nature of a merman or any other aquatic animal.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.*

Oregon.

Full returns from Oregon show how thorough and complete has been the Democratic triumph in that State. Twenty-three counties constitute the Commonwealth. Of these, thirteen returned Radical members to the Legislature in 1866, and ten cast their votes for the nominees of the Democratic party. At the recent election twenty counties chose Democratic members of the Legislature, and three Radicals. This is a change that foreshadows the total disruption of the Radical party in that locality. The people are tired of taxes and unwise legislation disturbing the repose of the country and injuring business, trade and commerce. They see in the nomination of General Grant an effort on the part of a band of designing men to perpetuate their power in the nation, and continue the present state of affairs, and hence the wonderful difference between the result in Oregon in 1866 and 1868. Business men have become fully aroused and their votes are telling upon the result in all directions. Impeachment, the nomination of General Grant, and the action of Butler and his "smelling committee," have contributed their share to that stream of public disfavor which is overwhelming the Radical party from Maine to Oregon. The late result in the latter State is but a forerunner of what will take place in all parts of the Union at the coming Presidential struggle.—*Age.*

A modest old lady in Lowell Mass., characterized her canine, when she applied for a license, as "a boy dog of the black spaniel variety."

A wealthy citizen of Brooklyn threatens to have his wife indicted for palming off on him a spurious infant.

A Republican Senator on Gen. Grant.

In the United States Senate, May 6th, 1862, in reply to Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, speaking of the battle of Pittsburg landing, Rev. James Harlan, Senator from Iowa, said:

"From all that I can learn on the subject, I do not think that General Grant is fit to command a great army in the field. * * * *

The Iowa troops have been in battle repeatedly under the command of General Grant. They have no confidence in his capacity and fitness for the high position he now holds. They regard him as the author of the useless slaughter of many hundreds of their brave comrades in arms. It is not necessary, or is it right, to compel them to serve under him. The speech of the Senator from Ohio, might, if unnoticed, induce those in authority to continue him in the field.

I understand he has been virtually suspended, that he now really has no command, that each division and army corps of the Western Department is under command of another General, and the whole under the command of General Halleck. that General Grant is second in command of the whole, which is, of course, merely nominal. In my opinion, he ought not to have multiplied thousands of men placed in his hands after the record which he has made. And the only practical tendency on that part of the speech of the Senator from Ohio, would be to induce the President to assign him an active command. This I cannot consent to have done in the presence of my countrymen, maimed and slaughtered, as I believe, through his carelessness or incompetency. I say this not on account of any public or private grievance of a personal nature. * * If my convictions are correct, it would be a crime for me to remain silent, and suffer influences to originate in the Senate chamber which may result in restoring a General to an active command whom I, and the people I in part represent, deem unworthy of such a trust.

* * * * *

And he shall not with my consent be continued to command. There is nothing in his antecedents to justify a further trial of his military skill. At Belmont he committed an egregious and unpardonable military blunder, which resulted in almost annihilating an Iowa regiment.

At Fort Donaldson, the right wing of our army, which was under his immediate command, was defeated and driven back several miles from the enemy's works. The battle was restored by General Smith, the enemy's works were stormed, and thus a victory was finally won. And so on the battle field of Shiloh, his army was completely surprised, as I believe, from all the facts I can procure, on Sunday, and nothing but the bravery of men fighting by regiments and brigades saved the army from utter destruction. The battle was afterward restored by General Buell and other Generals, who came on the field during the evening and night, and our forces ultimately succeeded in routing the enemy. Now, sir, with such a record, those who continue General Grant in an active command, will, in my opinion, carry on their skirts the blood of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen. With my convictions, I can neither do it myself, nor silently permit others to do it. (See Congressional Globe: 2d Session, Thirty-seventh Congress, pages 2,036, and 2,037.

Was not Senator Harlan right? Did not his misgivings prove true? Do not those who continue General Grant in active command crimson their skirts with the blood of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen? Read the history of the reckless, cruel, unpardonable and brutal slaughter of hundreds, and thousands of their countrymen in the battle of the Wilderness. So great was the slaughter of Northern soldiers that it has been truly said *"Grant entered Richmond over a bridge of human bones."*

Verily, the prediction of Senator Harlan was fearfully verified.

MORE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.—"The Hebrews of St. Louis are making arrangements for a grand meeting, to take place some evening this week, for the purpose of taking united action against the nomination of General Grant. There are about 2,200 Jewish voters in St. Louis."—*Telegram.*

"These are the fellows whom Grant drove from the Western army because they were engaged in a traffic detrimental to the discipline of the service, and because, also, they were guilty of robbing soldiers whenever they found opportunity to do so. Of course such scamps will oppose Grant, but their support of any other man will not effect the Republican candidate for President."—*State Guard.*

Everybody and his wife contemplate visiting New York on the 4th of July. Such a gathering of the Democracy as will be there at that time has never yet been seen. It will so completely eclipse the Chicago Convention in point of numbers, enthusiasm, ability, patriotism, and influence, that when the nominations are made it will be necessary for the Radicals to reconvene and do their Chicago work over again, in order that the fact that such a candidate as General Grant has been nominated may not wholly pass from the public mind.

The South Carolina Senate consists of twelve negroes who want to be whites, and twenty whites who want to be negroes.

Mr. Dawes on Political Judges.

Political Judges are about as safe and useful as religious Devils. Congressman Dawes, for a Black Republican, last week gave the former a just review. In discussing a contested election case in the Rump, while giving his views of the decision of a State court, composed, as alleged, of three Republicans and two Democrats, he said: "Sir, it adds no weight to a judgment of any court in this land, in my mind, that the judges in pronouncing that judgment have sunk the judge in the politician. If there is anything from which I shrink in utter disgust it is a political judge. The whole history of the jurisprudence in that country from which we derive so large a share of our own law and methods and procedure in courts of justice is strewn thick with the wrecks of political judges. Bacon fell by it; Macclesfield fell by it; Longhborough dishonored himself under it; the brilliant Charles Yoke, the idol of his party and prince of the profession, tempted to betray both of them by the glittering bauble of the chancellorship, reached out his hand to touch it and fell lifeless by his side, and history has charitably drawn the mantle of mystery over his fate. Mansfield, whenever he descended from the bench and essayed the paths of politics, was sure to slip; within our own day Westbarry hid his head in shame and retired from the bench endeavoring to conceal his fall from the public gaze; and I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if in American politics there is anything that gives better assurance of a more successful trial of this experiment on the part of the judiciary here than in the Old World? Are the paths of politics here less devious, less shiny, less fatal in their influence upon the judicial character and upon the ermine than in the Old World? Time, sir, will determine; but to me, if anything can detract from the weight of a judgment of a court it is the announcement on the part of him who cites it that it is the judgment of three Republicans and two Democrats. When the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) insists that I shall add to the respect which I have accorded to their learning and private worth deference to their political sentiment, what I have said with regard to the mingling of politics with the judicial character becomes appropriate as illustrating the history of all such attempts in the Old World and in this; and similar I predict, will be the fate of every judge of any standing who shall undertake to carry at the same time the judicial ermine and the dirt-draggled mantle of politics."

This is the most sensible view upon this subject we ever read coming from that source, because the judges and clergymen of the "loyal" persuasion are notoriously given to politics, and few of their backers object to this species of debauchery. If a few more leading Rads speak out in this warning manner we will soon get rid of political judges.

CURIOUS PROPHESY OF CHARLES DICKENS.—In his American notes in 1842, Dickens thus writes:

"Year by year the tone of public sentiment will sink lower down; year by year the Congress and the Senate must become of less account before all decent men; year by year the memory of the fathers of the revolution must be outraged more and more by the bad life of their degenerate children."

Is there one man in America, outside of the arch anarchists of the capitol, who will deny the plain and bitter truth to-day of these words spoken in 1842? Is there one act of that batch of law-breakers at the Capitol—panting for the carmagnole and the red cap—who will day that Charles Dickens had the brecast of a seer when he penned them?

ETERNITY.—Eternity is a depth which no geometry can measure, no rhetoric describe. The eye of a dying Christian seems gifted to penetrate depths hid from the wisdom of philosophy. It looks athwart the dark valley with out dismay, cheered by the bright scene beyond it. It looks with a kind of chastered impatience to that land where happiness will only be holiness perfected. There all the promises of the gospel will be accomplished. There afflicted virtue will rejoice at its past trials, and acknowledge their subservience to its present bliss. There the secret self-denials of the righteous shall be recognized and rewarded. There all the hopes of the Christian shall have their complete consummation.

The award of the contract for conveying the overland mail to California was to Carlton Shields, of Chicago, not of the California stage Company, the rate being one thousand dollars per day, and the length of the line ten hundred and ninety two miles.

More soldiers were unsciessly slaughtered in the late war through the blunders of drunken officers than by the bullets of the foe.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Let the Grant fugiers think of this when they falsely accuse Democrats of causing the sacrifice of human life.

A Georgian humorist remarks on the story that "Thad Stevens sent word to Brownlow to die hurrahing," that there is no telling just now if he will die, but he is certain to commence hurrahing for water very shortly afterwards.

Quiet accessions to the Democratic column are being made every day from the Republican ranks. Satan's kingdom's tumbling down.

Democracy and Repudiation.

There is an effort being re-made to impose upon the public mind, the impression, that the Democracy is a repudiating party,—and the effort comes from those who *repudiated* all private contracts, in enacting paper to be gold, by forcing the holders of gold contracts to take their pay in legal tender paper, when at one time, it took 250 cents of this paper to buy 100 cents in gold. And the effort comes too, from those, who have *repudiated* the Constitution of the United States, in their arbitrary arrests, incarcerations without trial or law, or Military bills subverting the right of trial by jury, and everything else of civil rights, sacred among men.

The Democratic party of this country is on record, over and over again, as the most faithful of all parties to Debts and Obligations. Even in the darkest paper money times, in this State, and elsewhere, they have insisted upon paying in gold, when everybody else was paying in paper. The party is too old, and the men in it are too upright to change their principles or their creed—and there is no doubt, that when in power, they will be faithful to all obligations in the future, as they have been in the past.

The question in the West, and in the East, and Centre too—whether National Banks should issue paper for a currency, instead of the Federal Government, is not a question of repudiation—nor the question, whether the *principal* of the 5.20's should be paid in paper or gold?—(no one questions the gold interest.) There are two sides to both of these questions—pretty fair sides, and when an issue is made, it will be found not to be a question of repudiation, only a question of currency, and a question as to the proper construction of a Congressional Act.

Unworthy Legislators.

The Radical party has not only injured the country by the measures it has adopted, but also disgraced it by the men it has put in official positions. The *State Guard*, one of the Radical organs at Harrisburg, advises its friends to select representasives of a better charater than those heretofore selected, and makes the following disclosure:

"All last winter, while the Legislature was in session, the committee rooms of both the House and Senate flowed with liquor, and Senators and Representatives staggered from such rooms in beastly intoxication to insult those who occupied places in the gallery to hear dignified proceedings of the Legislature. These are facts which cannot successfully be denied, and we thus lift the veil which has been suffered too long to hide the villainy and the degradation of politics and legislation, that the people may see, ponder and protect themselves."

The New York *Times* (Republican) says:

The Rev. Dr. Budington made some extraordinary statements on Thursday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Temperace Association. He said he visited Washington on Tuesday last, when the verdict on Impeachment was to be given. "Being desirous," said he, "of learning the result, I made my entrance to the Senate Chamber. A gentleman and I were speaking of the condition of *three or four prominent Senators who, for eighteen hours or more, were in such a state of beastly intoxication* that there was no chance of getting them into the Senate Chamber, and a proposition was made toward conveying them in a coach. I said to myself, is it possible that I come from my home to witness such a scene as this? I cannot express the feelings of indignation with which I feel oppressed." This is too important a statement, and comes from too responsible a source to be overlooked. In the interests of the country, Dr. Budington ought to give the public some more precise and detailed information about the matter.

Carl Shurz, the temporary Chairman of the Chicago Convention, called on Bishop Simpson to open the proceedings with prayer. Shurz is the red Republican infidel who, in a public speech made a few years since at St. Louis, spoke of the Almighty as *"the ideal gentleman beyond the skies, called by some people God!"* He was a fit character to preside over a Radical National Convention.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

If "the General of our Armies" was so much a force in the land that his mere "opinion" was deemed by the *Tribune* sufficient to demand the conviction and removal of the President, public policy dictates that Grant should at once resign an office which is declared powerful enough to unmake one President, and which may be used to create another.

The minister of a church out West refused to preach one Sunday until his salary was paid. "No pay no preach" was his position. Whereupon one of the most wealthy of his flock desired to know it he could change a half dollar. The preacher has since changed his circuit.

An ingenious cobbler, who is known as a man of few words, and who is very provident of them, hit upon the following plan to save expense in printing all the letters of "Shoe Shop:"

E
SHO
P

The Rump Senate has unanimously confirmed Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Senator from Maryland, Minister Plenipotentiary to England, in the room of Gen. McClellan, rejected.

"No Policy of My Own."

General Grant, in his speech of acceptance, said: You have truly said that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people." Such language may suit the tastes of some, but from the lips of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States they come with exceeding bad grace. Suppose he had made a declaration of this kind when he took command of the army; who, among the officers or privates would have defended him? Yet, now, his friends wish to palm him off on the people, not knowing whether he favors a military despotism, or a democratic form of government. That President is not worth a penny who has not a line of policy of his own marked out, and who, in times such as those through which we are passing, has not the courage to declare what that policy should be. The fact that General Grant qualifies his announcement by saying that he has no policy of his own to *interfere against the will of the people*, does not relieve him from the charge of unmanly weakness. The President of a great people, it he be at all qualified for the position, cannot possibly escape the necessity of clearly defining his position in relation to such national issues as may from time to time present themselves. When, therefore, General Grant declares that he "shall have no policy of his own," he simply announces that being unfit for the position, he has resolved to surrender himself into the keeping of his Radical supporters to be used by them for such purposes as they may deem proper. This early announcement of his intentions to be a mere pliant tool in the hands of the revolutionists who have assumed charge and control of him, will more than convince the people that a man of more determined mould, and of broader statesmanlike views, is needed for the Executive Department of the Government.

OFF WITH THEIR HEADS.—If President Johnson does his duty the entire batch of Radical gentlemen who hold clerical positions in the various departments at Washington will be summarily discharged During the impeachment trial, when it was deemed morally certain that the President would be convicted, these pensioners upon the administration indulged in the foulest abuse of the President and of his friends, hoping thereby to win favor in the eyes of Mr. Wade's new administration. It is stated that of the three thousand clerks in the Treasury Department not more than five hundred are conservative men. The remaining twenty-five hundred are red-mouthed Radicals, who should be made to "walk the plank" and air their politics in a more fitting and congenial atmosphere. The President ought by this time to have learned that every one of these defenders of impeachment is a spy in the service of the managers, and that they have left nothing undone, and will scruple at nothing that will aid his enemies in frustrating the policy of the administration. It is to be hoped that he will make short work with the whole batch of them and supply their places with better men. Had Ben Wade been made President, not a conservative man would hrve been left in the departments. It is a hab role that will not work both ways.—*Philladelphia Herald.*

A PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.—The following is an exact copy of Gen. Grant's speech on being visited by the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination. It is full of statesmanship:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,
To speak in public on the stage,"
And if I chance to fall below
Charles Sumner and Galusha Grow,
Don't view me with Ben Butler's eye,
But pass my imperfections by.
From Marshall's pups great dogs do blow,
From little colts great horses grow.
As you'll agree, it is too late
For me to try to cultivate
The art of speaking. Therefore, I
Will let the little job go by.
I'll only say that I'll fulfil,
Whatever you, my friends, may will.
And it is now my full intent
If I am chosen President,
To so discharge official duty,
That every act, my friends, will suit you.

One day a little girl, about five years old, heard a preacher of a certain denomination praying most lustily till the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, and beckoning the maternal ear to a speaking distance, she whispered: "Mother, don't you think if he lived nearer to God, he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"

The young gentleman who sang "My heart and lute are all the store that I can bring to thee," has been solemnly assured by the young lady's paternal relative that it would be quite impossible to support a family from the recipts of such a store, and earnestly enjoined him not to undertake the experiment with any member of his household.

Baptist Brother—I don't like your church government. It isn't simple enough. There's too much machinery about it. Methodist Brother—It is true, we have more machinery than you; but then, you see, it don't take so much water to run it.

A reward of $25,000 is offered for the commission of Ben Wade as President of the United States. Any person finding it, or giving information which will lead to the discovery of the same, will be paid the above reward by applying to Beast Butler.

Franklin Pierce is now the only man living ever elected President of the United States.

The Clearfield Republican.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within three months...$2 00
If paid after three and before six months.... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of six months.... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 3 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Local notices, per line..... 15
Obituary notices, over five lines, per line..... 10
Professional Cards, 1 year..... 5 00

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	4 col'umns	$25 00
2 squares	12 00	1 column	40 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	75 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire	$2 50	6 quires, per quire	$1 25
2 quires, per quire	2 00	Over 6, per quire	1 50

HANDBILLS.

1 sheet, 25 or less	$1 50	1 sheet, 25 or less	$4 50
1 sheet, 25 or less, 2 50		1 sheet, 25 or less,	6 00

Over 25 of each, of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK.

On Market street, opposite the "Republican" Office.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and is determined not to be outdone either in quality, or price for his work. Special attention [illegible] has on hand a large lot of French Kip and Calf Skins, of the very best quality. The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls. nov8,'67-tf

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD

KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.

Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but nary one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

IN consequence of the above facts, F. SHORT, of the old "Short Shoe Shop," would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a first rate lot of good material, just received from the East, and is prepared on short notice to make and mend Boots and Shoes, at his new shop in Graham's row. He is satisfied that he can please all, (unless it might be some intensely loyal easy-at-home patriots.) He is prepared to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Don't forget the Shop—next door to Shoener & Graham's store, on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and kept by a fellow commonly called

jy2,'67-y "SHORTY."

DANIEL CONNELLY,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer

HAS just received a fine lot of French CALF SKINS, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at the lowest figure. He will warrant his work to be as represented. He respectfully solicits a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the postoffice, where he will do all in his power to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops on hand.

my9,'67-y DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

IN CURWENSVILLE.

THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and Shoe shop in Curwensville, on Main street, opposite Joseph R. Irwin's Drug store, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of ready-made work, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce.

ap17-tf [3-13] LEWIS S. ROSS.

Hotels.

CLEARFIELD HOUSE,

(Formerly kept by Jas. H. Gale.)

Front Street, Phillipsburg, Penn's.

WE will impeach any one who says we fail to give direct and personal attention to all customers, or fail to cause them to rejoice over a well furnished table, with clean rooms and new beds, where all may feel at home and the weary be at rest. New stabling attached.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Phillipsburg, June 11, 1868. Proprietors.

J. W. WALLACE . . . . THOS B. SHAW

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, formerly kept by R. W. Moore, and latterly by Wm. Schwem, etc., has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, to which the attention of the travelling public is now called, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

apr15,'68-1y-pd SHAW & WALLACE.

JONES'S HOTEL.

(FORMERLY SHINN'S.)

Corner of South and Canal Streets, (at Railroad,)

HARRISBURG, Pa.

mar19-3mpd J. H. JONES, Prop'r.

THE WESTERN HOTEL.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years this well known Hotel, (kept for many years by Mr. Lauch,) and re-fitted and refurnished it throughout, is now prepared to entertain travelers and the public generally upon terms it is hoped alike agreeable to both patrons and proprietor. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience and comfort of his guests.

A Livery Stable is also attached to the establishment. Horses, Buggies, etc., furnished on short notice, or persons taken to any point desired.

JAMES A. STINE,
Ja15 Proprietor.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the travelling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable while tarrying at this house. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.

nov21-tf WM. M. JEFFRIES.

RAILROAD HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, PHILIPSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of liquors. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords. The travelling public will do well to give him a call.

nov1,'65. ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE.

COXESTOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Waterman of Clearfield county, that he has refitted and refurnished the hotel formerly kept by E. Shreiner, at Coxestown, where he will take special pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He has blown all the rocks out of the river and planted snubbing posts for half a mile above the place. [feb14,'67] GEORGE FALK.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH SHOP,

IN CLEARFIELD, Pa.

(Immediately in rear of Machine Shop.)

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public in general, that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, &c.

on short notice and on reasonable terms, and in a workmanlike manner.

☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

Feb. 14, '66. WM. M'NIGHT.